

High-Church Aphorisms,

Written by those

Twin-Brothers

IN SCANDAL,

THE

AUTHOR of the EXAMINER,

AND

Modest A B E L.

Par Nobile Fratrum.



Printed in the Year MDCCXI.

[Price Six-Pence.]

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THE Two following Extracts, from One of Modest ABEL's News-Papers, and a Post-Boy that comes out after the printing of this little Collection, being necessary to add, to the Reader's conviction, if he has any thing like a Doubt concerning that Scribler's consummate Impudence and Ill-Nature, I could not but give them a Place here, for that End.

A Paragraph taken out of Abel's written Postscript to the Post-Boy of the 5th of July, 1711, sent to Dick's Coffee-House in Dublin.

WE are inform'd that Mr. *Whire*, alias *Lesty*, is gone to *Switzerland*, in order, if he can, to convert a certain YOUNG GENTLEMAN, and bring him over from *Popery* to *Protestantism*. If he succeeds, it's hop'd that there will be no Experiment try'd hereafter, to run the hazard of making use of a COME-OVER, for those sort of Gentlemen ought to be no more trusted, than a *Stanch Whig* should, altho' he swears that he shall be for the *Church* and *Monarchy*, except those who have been sensible of their Errors, and since the Conversion have merited the Esteem of all Honest Men.

N. B. *The same Postscript to Lloyd's Coffee-House, had the same Paragraph.*

Post-Boy, July 24. 1711.

TO Morrow the 25th Instant, at a General Meeting of the Commissioners of the *State-Lottery*, will be chosen a *Printer*; some of the Candidates are, *Capt. Phillips*, an *Independent Bookseller* in *Cornhill*, *Andrew Bell*, a *Scotch Presbyterian*, the Proprietor of the *Flying-Post*, and *John Darby*, an *Anabaptist*, whose sole Merit and Pretensions are, having printed *TINDAL's Rights of the Christian Church*; *TOLAND's Christianity not Mysteries*; *STDNET of Government*; and *HARRINGTON's Oceana*: The Tendency of which Books are to destroy *Monarchy* and *Episcopacy*; as also a Weekly-Paper, call'd *The Medley*, writ to asperse and reflect on the Right Honourable the Lord Treasurer, and the present Ministry; which has been presented by the *Grand-Jury of Oxford*, as a scandalous and seditious Pamphlet.

Query. Whether these Gentlemen are proper Persons to serve as Printer under Her Majesty, and a Loyal Orthodox Ministry? Tho' we must own, their Principles are very suitable to the Qualifications requir'd by our Independent, Anabaptist, Republican, and Monarchical Friends.

T H E

A N
E L E G Y
O N T H E

DEATH of the EXAMINER,

Who departed this Mortal Life, on *Thursday*,
the 25th of *July*, 1711, at *John Morphew's*,
near *Stationer's-Hall*.

H E's Dead! Lament ye *Mercuries* and
[*Hawkers*,
And mourn his Timeless Fall, ye Scan-
[*dal Talkers*:
Death, Cruel *Death*, that uses *Authors* sadly,
Has done more harm, than the *Review*, or
[*Medley*,
Who now shall in his Stead be Truth denying,
Or shew his Excellence and Skill in Lying?
Who give us downright Calumny for Satyr,
Or teach Time serving Sycophants to flatter?
Alas! those Vertues with his Breath are fled,
And *Impudence* it self is with Him dead.

Oh D——nt! to thy great Example's owing,
That many a Printing Press is now a going;

That

That Scriblers dare triumphant in their Lies,
Traduce the Loyal, and Defame the Wife :
And should thy Arrogance not be recorded,
How would transcendent Merit be rewarded,
How would this Thankless Age be call'd In-
[grate,
And Ignorance unsung, submit to Fate !

Since therefore not One Hireling of the Party,
Is in Defence of their Defender hearty ;
Since not a Pen in his behalf drawn forth
Is Brandish'd to proclaim their Champion's
[Worth:
Ev'n I, unknown to Verse, a Young Beginner,
Will sing the Praise of our Departed Sinner.

First, For his *Justice*, it must be confess'd,
I want due weight of Words to hav't express'd,
As he, without Exception always chose,
To deal about his undistinguish'd Blows,
To make his Valour in his Writings known,
And blacken Reputations not his own :
So he from all impartially conceal'd,
Only the *Fiend*, and not the *Man* reveal'd.

Next, for his *Courage*, hear of what I'm treating,
He dar'd deserve tho' never stand a Beating,
Witness how he could *Marlborough's* Name blas-
[pheme,
And make *Godolphin's* guiltless Faith his Theme ;
How he on *Somer's* could audacious fall,
And *Wharton* an abandon'd *Verres* call,
Yet fearful of that Vengeance was his due,
Keep undiscover'd still from publick view,
Not only for their Footmens Wrath in Pain,
But even *incognito* for *Boyer's* Cane.

Nor

Nor shall his *Modesty* remain *Unsung*;
Whilst *Modesty's* Admirers have a Tongue;
The Muses for this Vertue still were fam'd,
And might, should they neglect it's Praise, be
[blam'd,

But Grief sits Brooding on their Pensive Brow,
Nor will it Lays admit, or Words allow,
Since He, that was so Modest Just, and Brave,
Call's only for their Tears within his Grave.

And O Farewel Thou much lamented shade
By those that for thy Papers daily pay'd,
That Read thee with Diversion and surprize,
To see thy Manifest increase of Lyes:
Thy growth of Infamy, and Filth of Gall,
Which from thy Slandrous Pen was wont to fall,
While Goodness sunk beneath th' Opprobrious
[weight,
Of thy Reprochful Calumny and Hate.

Not that in thy Decease we've cause to mourn
The means of Defamation from us torn.

Wherever an *Achilles* shall be seen,
There shall a base *Thersites* shew his spleen;
And worth it self must be extinct and fail,
When Men that are without it cease to rail.
There still Survive, that in thy Paths will tread,
Reville the Living, and Traduce the Dead.
P——H——s shall Men of Probity deride,
While other Principles, at *Helm* preside,
And thy Sworn Brother *Abel* will persist,
To set down Men of Truth in Scandals List.
With false Accounts from *Portsmouth* and from
[Rye,

Inserted in his News, the Lord knows why.
So, when *Troys* Vagabond gave way to Fate,
After H' had Rob'd *Latinus* of his State:

Ascanius

Ascanius gifted with his Father's Soul,
Play'd the fierce Tyrant o'er the Realms he stole.

The EPITAPH.

READER, beneath this Turf I lie,
And I am e'en content,
Piss if you please, pray what care I,
Since now my Life is spent.
A Marble Stone indeed might keep,
My Body from the Weather
And gather People as I sleep,
And call more Fools together.
But hadst thou so much Money got,
By flinging Dirt as I here,
Thou'dst not dislike this Dirty spot.
But chuse this place, and lie here.
Thus Insects, that from Dunghills rise,
And are to Flies prefer'd,
Descend soon after their Demise,
To their Original a Turd.

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TWO POLITICAL LYARS.

HAVING propos'd to my self, to make a COLLECTION of Notable and Acute *SAYINGS*, from the *Examiner* and *Post-Boy*, who seem to go Hand in Hand at dispersing Falshood and Scandal, and are the Two *UNDERTAKERS* that give out their *Weekly-Papers*, by way of Bills, for the *Interment* of People's *Reputations*, I am at a loss which to begin with, because there is so great a Resemblance between *Dismal*, and his Brother *Sable*, that those who are best acquainted with their several Talents, know not which to give the Preference to. They are both *News-Writers*, as they utter Things which no Body ever heard of, but from their Papers. They are both equally keen and pleasant in their *Sarcasms*: They have both fallen into the same Expedient of being *Witty*. When *Dismal* rises to a *Pun*, he distinguishes the Point of Wit in a *Dark Letter*; when *Sable* would effectually lessen a Great Person, he prints his Name in a small Character;

when the One exposes the *Republicans*, he writes a Letter to himself, under the Name of One of them, in which he cries *G—d D—mn me*, and *By G—d*, and when the Other lashes the same Party, he tells you, that several of them, in some distant Hamlet, or Borough, drank Confusion to the Church, with a Volley of Oaths and Curses. They differ however in this, *Dis-mal*, the *Examiner* utters Falshoods that are altogether stale and exploded; whereas *Sable*, the *Post-Boy*, serves them up fresh and fresh; and if the *First* shews himself sometimes to be the best *Scholar*, the *Last* must be allow'd to know the World better.

Yet, notwithstanding this Disparity between them, so much to the Advantage of my Friend *Sable*, I that have a great Veneration for the *Roman History*, cannot but use some Civilities, even to those that misapply Quotations from it, and give Mr. *Dis-mal*, the *Examiner*, the Precedency, on account of his more familiar Conversation with Letters. I shall therefore begin with him, from *Number One*, through every Paper that has any Thing more than ordinarily remarkable in him, till the Time which I am now taking Cognizance of him in; and because of the Preference I give him, make some Annotations upon the several Texts I shall excerpt from him, after which I shall only quote his Brother *Undertaker's* Lyes, Impertinency, Inconsistencies and Impudence, without any manner of Animadversion, being sensible that he lies but too open for the most indifferent Reader to do it for me.

And here it may not be unnecessary to acquaint those, who by reason of the Continuance of my Friend *Sable's*, in this way of Writing, expect I should

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should date my Quotations from the beginning of his Inconsistencies, that I shall make them both start together on the 2d of *August*, 1710, when the *Examiner* made his first Appearance by an *Answer* to that very *Boyer*, in his *Remarks upon Mr. Pettecum's Letter*, whom he has since, very unluckily, traduc'd for being unworthy of notice.

When that Worthy Gentleman was at that Time upon writing his Weekly-Paper, it was presently given out by the Wags of his Party, that *He was to maul the Whigs*. Scandal was the only Thing he pretended to; and knowing he had very little good to say of his Masters that employ'd him, he could do no less than promise to write a great deal of Ill of their Opponents. His Acquaintance answer'd for him, that he had a Conscience exactly suited to such an Undertaking, and a Complexion to carry him through with it: That he would stick at nothing; but the highest Rank, the most conspicuous Merit would be no security against his Insolence: That he would never want Matter or Invention, having an inexhaustible Fund of Malice and Calumny, which, according as he was paid, he would, right or wrong, apply to any Subject; and if his Image were but foul enough, he would not care for the Resemblance, but, like a common Dauber, would write the Name of his Sign, which would serve as well as the Likeness, with the Rabble, for whom he was to work. All this they promis'd for him, and that he should maintain an invincible Hatred to Truth, and never once submit to the Drudgery of being Honest. That his Religion and Morality should consist entirely in his being One of the New Godly Party: That he should

never have the least Remorse for any Injustice done to Persons, or even to Vertue it self; and if he could but escape the Correction of others, that he should never fall under the severer Discipline of Conscience; and every body must do him the Justice, to say, from what follows, he has taken care, that his Securities should run no hazard, by keeping up exactly to the Terms of his Agreement. How applicable to this way of dealing, is what a French Author says on Defamatory Libellers? *The pleasure they take in railing at and defaming those against whom they write, makes these wretched Scribblers use all the Ideas and Expressions a corrupt Imagination can furnish them with; and by their Falshoods in Fact, they do as much Injury to the Truth of History, as they give offence to Modesty, by the Leudness of their Pictures. Whoever would know the Events of his own Time, in the Writings of these Impostors, will not know the Persons that are named, so different they appear there, from what they are in themselves. The greatest Men are represented without Merit and Honour, and the most unworthy adorn'd with their Characters.*

To give the Reader his Character in Miniature: The Examiner has the Faculty of being Impertinent, when he would be Witty; Dull, when he would be Wise; Saucy, when he would be Smart; Pedantick, when he would be Learned, and Ridiculous, when he would be Elegant, as may be seen from the ensuing Quotations.

Examiner, Numb. 2.

What great Action has been done at Sea; except that Recorded upon a Monument at Westminster-Abby? Meaning Sir Cloudesty Shovel's, erected by Her Majesty's

Majesty's Special Command, and at Her particular Charge, who order'd the Inscription that is affix'd to it, and whom this is a remarkable Compliment to, as well as the rest of our Sea Commanders; in particular Sir *John Leak*, and Sir *Geor. Bing*, the first of which Admirals has done Wonders in the Mediteranean, and the last in preventing the *French* from Lording it in the Ocean, and Landing the Chevalier St. George in Scotland.

Ibid. *They are using their utmost endeavours to make the General, who had such Success against France, uneasie in his Command, and would persuade Him to lay down His Commission, merely, because they are out of humour: They would have him Voluntarily quit his Employments, because some of them are discarded from theirs. Cujus Contrarium est verum, since its Evident, he means the Whigs in this Place, and this was wholly the Practice of the Tories, as may appear from the Pamphlets set Abroad at the Change of the late Ministry, amongst which, one Written by a Rank Incendiary, Entituled, Reasons why the D—e of M——h cannot lay down his Commands at this Juncture, &c. is a sufficient Instance.*

Examiner, Numb. 4.

Whatever the Opinion I have of their Zeal (meaning the Dutch) for the Publick, I cannot but think, as private Persons, if they could get more Profit for their Money in their own Country, than they do with us, they would not make England a Compliment of Lending. To this may be answer'd, the Time was when they Lent us Six Hundred Thousand Pounds without any Security, and however unthankful we have been for their so doing, they deserve a better

(6)

better Retaliation for that Service, than such an
Insinuating and Ungenerous Reflection.

Examiner, Numb. 6.

*The whole Body of the Nation did indeed wish the
Treasurer out, but 'twas Her Majesty only that could
displace Him. Certainly, those from the Bank
who are said to have Intruded into the Royal
Presence, on purpose to keep Him in his Post
and prevent further Changes were a Part of this
Body, as well as several Corporations and Bo-
roughs, who Address'd Her Majesty for the same
purpose.*

Examiner, Numb. 7.

*The Commanding Baffa, (the D---e of M---b)
is always requiring new Presents and Gratifications,
whose known Character it is never to be obliged or satis-
fied with Royal Bounty. If such a Character is
given with intent to keep the D---e in the Ser-
vice, then the Whigs may be well said to endea-
vour to make Him quit it, by giving Him the
quite contrary ; but whosoever this Author is,
whether Dr. Davenant, Dr. Friend, &c. he is not
to take it amiss if he is told, this Command-
er who is traduc'd thus Obliquely, prefer'd his
Obligations to his God and his Country, before
a Title given Him by a certain Prince, and ne-
ver yet shew'd any Disatisfaction at his Daughters
Bounty, unless it was by Acquisitions of fresh
Conquests in order to deserve more.*

Examiner, Numb. 8.

*(A Man of no Party) Whosoever gives himself
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that Character, you may depend upon it is of a Party, but 'tis such a Party, as he is a shamed to own: For even while he says he is of no Party, you may observe from the whole Drift of his Discourse, that he is plainly prejudic'd in favour of one Party, and that too always the worst: Let him Reconcile this to Sense or any thing like it, & *eri mihi magnus Apollo.*

Examiner Numb. 9.

(An Enemy, or a Friend to the Hanover Succession) Those are its Enemies who would have the Hannover Successor a King of Great BRITAIN, and those are its best FRIENDS who would either have him succeed, as a Doge of Venice, or would have him never succeed at all: Ditto of the same stamp with the last. For if this Author will but give himself Time to remember what sort of Men push'd forward, and carried the *Limitation Act*, he would find the Party this is aim'd at, were for making him a King of Great Britain, while the Tories have actually provided by the many Restrictions in it, that he shall be little better than that very Doge, whose Authority is much greater than they would willingly have his be, since they made the Speeches about *Flouds of Foreigners*, &c.

Examiner Numb. 10.

Let me intreat you never to Elect those, who love ANY FOREIGNER whatsoever, better than a Briton. This very Sentence has given up the Cause, and fairly makes appear, that he is no Friend to the Hanover Succession, since no one that has any Guts in his Brains, need to be told the Briton here nam'd, is nothing but the Preacher, in Opposition to the Elector of Hannover's

ver's Interest. To strengthen this, and lay the foregoing Imputation at the right Door ; it may not be Improper to remind him, that when the Amendments by the Lords, to a Bill Entituled, *An Act for Enlarging the Time for taking the Abjuration Oath, &c.* were taken into the consideration of the House of Commons, the Debate was chiefly held about the Subject Matter of the second Amendment, which was for *further securing the Succession to the House of Hannover* ; which Debate, caus'd a Division on the side of those that call themselves the Church Party, and upon its being carried for agreeing with the Lords. Mr. Dyer the News Writer, who commonly Writes the Sense of the Party ; express'd himself thus, in a Letter to Chester, *That the Prince of Wales had lost it in the House only by one Voice* ; for which, he was Punish'd by the House, upon the Complaint of a Member for that City. And to shew what the Members themselves thought of it, the only Gentleman that gave a Negative to the first Bill for Establishing the Protestant Succession, who was then of that House, tho' soon after called up to the other, saluted Sir Mathew Dudley when this Division was over, in these Words, *How fare ye, Minbeer Dudley ?* Upbraiding him by that expression, for having Voted for the Interest of the House of *Hannover*, which the late King and the *Dutch* had Espous'd : To which the other replied, *Fort bien Monsieur Granville*, alluding by that to his Vote, which he took to be for the *French* Interest, as well as to his *French* Name, which had been chang'd not many Years before from a plain *English* one, as it is still Printed in the History of the Earl of *Clarendon*.

Examiner,

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Examiner, Numb. 12.

There many Thousands whose Eyes are open'd by those Confusions : A very odd way of opening Peoples Eyes, to do it by the very means which perplex the sight and render it confus'd. The Govern'd Part of a Nation ought not upon any Account to rise against the Governing, Ibid. If this will hold Water, where's the Legality of his Mob's and Multitudes of Addresses from all Parts to dissolve the Parliament, and set aside the Ministry, who were then the Governing Parts. But this is of a Piece with his Reasons for entring the Lists with Mr. Hoadly in the same Paper, which are, because he's so Celebrated for his Clear and Invincible Reasoning, and because he was recommended to the Queen by a Vote, and his promising something no body ever thought of but himself, and affirming, He shall be obliged to meddle in Divinity, and that too, a little deeper than a Good Christian ought to do : But he hopes to be excused thereupon, if it is on no other Account than because he's a Lay-man.

Examiner, Numb. 13.

The very Notion of Government seems to me to be unintelligible. Ex ore tuo Judicaberis, then why do you make it your endeavour to lay Schemes for Governours to go by, and give out, that the Doctrine of Nonresistance is the greatest support of our present happy Establishment, and so far from being likely to bring in the Pretender, that it is the best means in the World to keep him out.

Examiner,

Examiner, Numb. 14.

France and Holland fight in the Continent, either upon or near their own Territories, and the greatest part of the Money Circulates among themselves: Whereas, Ours Crosses the Sea, either to Flanders, Spain or Portugal, and every Penny of it, whether in Specie or Returns, is so much lost to the Nation for ever. So that in this Author's Opinion its the Happiness of a Nation to have the Seat of a War near it, or in the very Bowels of it, and we are Unhappy, that are remote from the Terrors of it. The French or Dutch will scarce join with him in his Assertion, neither can I think many of His own Country Men, especially his Friends in Parliament, will thank him for making so light of all the Blood and Treasure we have been at the Expence of, to compass an Honourable and Lasting Peace, as to say, it is nothing but Labour and Money lost. But this is more proper for his Superiors to take notice of, whose business it is to Animadvert on such as discourage the War from being brought to a Glorious Conclusion.

Examiner, Numb. 15.

In describing the Vertues and Vices of Mankind, it is convenient, upon any Article, to have some Eminent Person in our Eye, from whence we copy our Description. I have strictly observed this Rule, and my Imagination, this Minute, represents before me a certain Great Man, famous for this Talent. The superiority of his Genius consists of nothing else but an inexhaustible Fund of Political Lyes, which he plentifully distributes every Minute he speaks, and by an unparallel'd Generosity forgets, and consequently contradicts the next half Hour. He ne-

ver yet consider'd whether any Proposition was true or
 false, but whether it were convenient for the present Mi-
 nute or Company to affirm or deny. So that if you think
 to refine upon him, by interpreting every Thing he says,
 as we do Dreams, by the contrary, you are still to seek,
 and will find your selves equally deceived, whether you
 believe him or no. The only Remedy, is to suppose you
 have heard some inarticulate Sound, without any Mea-
 ning at all. This malicious Satyr, upon a Patron
 of this Authors, is said to be levell'd by him, at
 the Vice-Roy of a Western Prince, (the Earl of W—n
 late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) but is only an
 instance of his Ingratitude, silyly working in an
 uncommon manner, and plainly demonstrating,
 that some People will never leave off falling
 upon their best Friends and Encouragers.

Examiner, Numb. 16.

It must be avowed, that for some Years past, there
 have been few Things more wanted in England,
 than such a Paper as this — and such as I will endea-
 vour to make it, as long as it shall be found of any use,
 without entring into the violence of either Party. How
 well he has kept up to the Tenour of this En-
 deavour, may be seen by the Paragraph imme-
 diately preceeding, but Contradictions are no-
 thing with him, as appears from his traducing
 Mr Lefly, (whose Character and Person, as well as
 good Learning and Sense, he says, deserve respect
 and esteem) by terming his Hands dirty and rough,
 and declaring that Party Writers are like a couple
 of Make-bates, who inflame small Quarrels by a thou-
 sand Stories, and by keeping Friends at a distance, bin-
 der them from coming to a good Understanding, as
 they certainly would, if they were suffer'd to meet, and

debate between themselves, when he himself is a profess'd Inflamer.

Examiner, Numb. 17.

The common Clamour of Tongues and Pens, for some Months past, has run against the Baseness, the Inconstancy and Ingratitude of the whole Kingdom to the Duke of M——h, in return of the most eminent Service that ever were perform'd by a Subject to his Country; not to be equal'd in History; and then to be sure some bitter Stroke of Detraction against Alexander and Cæsar who never did us the least Injury. And not without Justice, since he is suffer'd to undervalue that Great General's Services, and to take him to be highly oblig'd, that he has not been tried for his Life and very narrowly escaped: That he has not been accus'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanors. That the Prince has not seiz'd his Estate, and left him to starve: That he has not been booted at as he pass'd the Streets: That he has not been strip'd of all: That his Defects have been sparingly mention'd, and all his Successes very freely applauded, after winning the Battles of Schellenburg, Blenheim, Ramellies, Oudenarde, Mons, &c. forcing the French Lines twice, and taking Twenty seven strong Towns from the Enemy. As for his Comparison between the Romans Rewards to their victorious Generals, in the same Paper, I leave him to blush for it, if he has Modesty enough at reading the Mealey, and Observer, who have sufficiently shewn his Ignorance in History, and want of reading on that Head.

Examiner, Numb. 18.

When I first undertook this Paper, I was resolv'd to concern my self only with Things, and not with Persons

sons; whether I have kept or broken this Resolution, I cannot recollect; and I will not be at the pains to examine, but leave the Matter to those little Antagonists, who may want a Topick for Criticism. A Political Lyar to perfection, not to be able to remember what he had been guilty of in his very last Paper, as well as this! His Speech against *Verres*, pretended to be taken from *Cicero*, is equally inconsistent; and I wonder what his merry Friends of the *High-Church*, L—s or C—s, who may have heard, by chance, that *Cicero* was as good a Speaker, as most of their Party, must think of the Eloquence of this famous *Roman*, as it appears in the Dress of our *British Examiner*, and in the only Language that they take pleasure in reading. However, I am told, that they have all been instructed to apply this Speech mighty right: And a lucky Parallel it is, as ever was drawn sure, between *Verres*, who was detected and complain'd of by the whole Island that he enslav'd, and a certain Lord, who lately left a Government with the universal Regret of the People whom he govern'd: Of the People, I mean, who are for the Protestant Interest in that Island, and for the Interest of the Illustrious House of *Hannover* in *Great-Britain*; and of the People, who frequently, by the Declarations of their Representatives, gave hearty and repeated Thanks to Her Majesty, for having plac'd over them a Governour, who with indefatigable Industry, and very great Abilities, had steadily pursued all his Life the true Interest of his Country, and had always shewn the warmest Zeal for supporting the Revolution, and the Government founded upon it. And is not this, now, the Character of a Man extremely resembling that of *Verres*, who stands upon Record in the *Roman Story*, for a vile

vile stupid Wretch, and as a great Enemy to the Liberty of *Rome*, as his small Capacity would suffer him to be? Such a Discerner is our Friend **Dismal**, that it is to be fear'd the Party will silence him, who to blacken a Man of the *Ruin'd Party*, as he calls it, has confounded opposite Characters, misrepresented Facts, and jumbled notorious Falshoods and Inconsistencies together, not doubting but by his *Island* and his *Governour*, the Two only Words that have the least relation to the Person he would insult, he might impose upon such Readers as he generally meets with, and might endear himself still more to their Favour or Contributions, by the Impudence of the Scandal, and the Leudness of the Picture.

Examiner, Numb. 19.

It would be happy for me to have the same Power over People's Tongues, and not be forced to bear my own Work rail'd at and commended fifty times a Day, affecting all the while a Countenance wholly unconcern'd, and joining out of Policy or good Manners, with the Judgments of both Parties. This, I confess is too great a Hardship for so bashful and unexperienc'd a Writer. This I must own transported me extremely, and I can only answer, that he has had much better Luck than he deserves. I have heard indeed several brisk genteel young Men of his Party; those, I mean, among them, that have the most Wit and Judgment, cry up to the Skies Abel Roper, and John Dyer. Some of them would swear that Abel had laid about him purely, others, that Dyer had maul'd the Whigs plaguily. But I can safely affirm, that from the Time my Friend took Pen in Hand, I never heard one Person of his

his own Side speak the least kind Word of him, or his Performances. On the contrary, I have heard them often rail at him, and cry, " This Fellow can't keep a Secret : There's no Sense or good Policy in him : He has little Wit, and less Judgment : He always lets our Enemies know before-hand what we are about : If he is order'd to publish any notorious Lyes, he begins with a Treatise of Political Lying : If he has a Friend that is faulty that way, or any other, he immediately draws his Picture : If there's a Design upon any Body's Estate, out it comes, say they, if this Blunderer has but the least notice of it. Yet after all these Discouragements, this *bashful unexperienc'd* Author expresses a great Desire, that *His Papers, reduc'd into a more durable Form, should live till our Grand-Children are Men.* What a Present is here intended, for the future Republick of Letters ! The *Examiner* and our *Grand-Children* named together in the same Paragraph ! What fine work is here like to be ! Well, I have always been his Friend, and will shew it upon this difficult Occasion, by telling him the only means to convey his Papers to *our Grand-Children* ; and I will confirm what I say by an Example. There was a Writer of great Solidity, in the last Age, who went by the Name of *Tom Coryat* ; This grave, yet sometimes pleasant and romancing Author, writ several *Discourses*, and gave them a Title which may serve another Work. He called them his *Crudities*. And he having an Inclination, like the *Examiner's*, to print all his strange Stuff together, *in a durable Form, for the use of his Grand-Children*, there was a Humour among abundance of People, at that Time, to send a great many Verses to be put before the Book, in praise of

Honest

Honest Tom. These mock Commendations made it then sell prodigiously, and have kept it a live ever since. The same Method I earnestly recommend to him, or rather to his Bookseller : And I dare answer, he will have as many Copies of Verses given him, as ever *Tom* had to Print before his Discourses ; with the Pictures and Characters of himself and chief Patrons, to adorn the Frontispiece of his Work. Therefore the more hast he makes to reduce it to a *durable Form*, the better ; for all these Ornaments will be ready at a Weeks warning.

Examiner, Numb. 20.

I here declare once for all, that if these People will not be quiet, I shall take the Bread out of their Mouths, and answer the Examiner myself, which I protest I have never yet done, though I have been often charged with it : Neither have those Answers been written with my Privy, as Malicious People give out ; nor do I believe the Ministers hire the Authors to give my Paper a Value. See what a Wag he is, and what a smart Man at Raillery ! I fancy if we had more of this and less Arguing, his Papers would pass never the worse ; but that's none of my Business. In the mean time, till he can get some body else to Argue with him Gravely, there is a dear Friend of his and mine, call'd the Examiner, whom I wish he would Debate with a little more to the purpose, than he has done. This Ingenious Person made some Objections sometime since, which I am very sure he has not yet Answer'd to the Satisfaction of any Impartial Reader. I beg leave to Transcribe them as they stand in the Examiner, Numb. 14. Well-meaning Men wonder the Q— should chuse to charge her Ministry at this
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Juncture, and thereby give uneasiness to a G——al, who has been so long Successful Abroad. There are few Complaints of any Consequence against the late Men in Power, and none at all in Parliament: Which on the contrary, pass'd Votes in Favour of the Chief Minister. If her Majesty had a mind to introduce the other Party, it would have been more seasonable after a Peace, which now we have made desperate by spiriting the French, who rejoice at these Changes, and by the Fall of our Credit, which unqualifies us for continuing the War. The Parliament so untimely Dissolv'd, had been diligent in their Supplies, and dutiful in their Behaviour. One consequence of these Changes, appears already in the Fall of the Stocks, and we may soon expect more and worse, and lastly, all this tends to break the Settlement of the Crown, and to call over the Pretender. I durst not have said half so much for ten Times the Examiners Preferments, nor can I imagine how he come to be allowed to do it: And if any one Thinks he has Answer'd all this, I am still left to wonder, that such specious Objections, as he calls them, should ever be left to such Answerers.

Examiner, Numb. 21.

Soldiers may as well prescribe Rulers for Trade; to determine Points in Philosophy; to be Moderators in an Assembly of Divines; or direct in a Court of Justice; as to misplace their Talent in Examining Affairs of State, especially in what relates to the Choice of Ministers, who are never so likely to be ill chosen, as when approved by them. His good Will to the Army, and great Knowledge of the Abilities of those that Command it, are discover'd at one view in this Sentence! And he is not to take it amiss if he is told, that there are those in it, that not only understand Trade, but Philosophy.

phy, Divinity, and Proceedings in Courts of
 Judicature, if he will but give himself leave to
 Understand, that *L I N N E N*, and *W O O L-*
L E N D R A P E R S are Generals in it, as well
 as *Academicks* and *Lawyers* amongst its Chief Offi-
 cers, and if Men of that Character have no
 Conversation with Affairs of State, its very
 odd, that not only the *French* King Employs
 Men of the Sword in Negotiations of such a
 Nature ; but Her present Majesty admits them
 into Her most Honourable Privy Council. But
 he will have it, that *Officers are by their Education*
unqualified for other Stations of Life : Their Fortune
will not suffer them to retain to a Party after its Fall,
nor have they the Weight and Abilities to help towards
its Resurrection. Thus, while our Troops are Victo-
 rious in the Cause of Liberty Abroad, they are
 Insulted and Treated with Contempt, by this
 desperate Author at Home, and he strips that
 Army with a dash of his Pen, which is not to
 be disarmed by all the Power of *France*. But he
 that could treat the *UNION* which Her Ma-
 jesty is pleas'd to call, *One of the greatest Blessings*
of Her Reign ; with the same Ill Manners, may
 not be wonder'd at for his Disrespects to those
 that are Well wishers to it ; He does it in these
 Words. " There was a Great King in *Scythia*,
 " whose Dominions were bounded to the North,
 " by the Poor Mountainous Territories of a
 " Petty Lord, who pay'd Homage as the Kings
 " Vassal. The *Scythian prime Minister* being large-
 " ly *Bribed*, indirectly obtain'd his Masters Con-
 " sent to suffer this Lord to Build Forts, and pro-
 " vide himself with *Arms*, under Pretence of
 " preventing the Inroads of the *Tartars*. This
 " little depending Sovereign (which is Non-
 " sense by the by, for all Sovereigns are Independ-
 " dent

"dent) finding he was now in a Condition to
 "be Troublesome, began to insist upon Terms,
 "and threatned upon every Occasion to Unite
 "with the *Tartars*. Upon which, the *Prime Mi-*
 "nister who began to be in Pain about his *Head*,
 "propos'd a *Match* betwixt his Master and the
 "only Daughter of this Tributary Lord, which
 "he had the good Luck to bring to pass; and
 "from that Time, valued himself as Author of
 "a most Glorious *Union*, which indeed was
 "grown of absolute Necessity by his Corrupti-
 "on. This being Translated out of that *Sar-*
matian Language, for the benefit of *English* Read-
 ers, will run thus,

England being bounded to the North by a poor monn-
tainous People, call'd Scots, who were Vassals to that
Crown, and the English Prime Minister being largely
bribed, obtain'd the Q——'s Consent for the Scots to
arm and exercise themselves; and they finding they
were now in a Condition to be troublesome, began to
insist upon Terms, and threatned, upon every Occasion,
to join with the French. Upon which, the Prime
Minister, who began to be in pain about his Head,
set on Foot a Treaty to unite the two Kingdoms, which
he had the good Luck to bring to pass, and, from that
Time, valued himself as the Author of a most Glorious
Union, which, indeed, was grown of absolute necessity
by his Corruption.

I am confident that he will neither disown the
 Faithfulness of this Translation, nor be sorry to
 see his Story put into *English* by another Hand:
 He is too well with the Enemies of the Union,
 to be under any Concern on that Score, but I
 will be content to submit my Reason and Vera-
 city to his, which, I believe, would be thought
 a very hard Fate, if in all the scurrilous Libels
 that have been printed there is such another

Instance to be found of Disobedience and Contempt to Her Majesty's Royal Pleasure, and of Scorn and Hatred to our united Country-men, those *poor mountainous People*, that were *Vassals*, and paid *Hommage*. And the Account he gives of the Reason of our *Glorious Union*, as he calls it, is admirable: He says, *It was indeed grown of absolute necessity, by the Corruption of a Great Minister*. One never reads his Papers, without being inform'd, and made wiser: He always takes care to say something that no body else will, and now he has shewn that Corruption does good sometimes, and that we owe a very great Blessing to it. He is only a little unlucky in the Person he has chosen to fix a Bribe upon, who is as unsuspected of Bribery, as he is of Truth, and who defies and despises the poor harmless Malice of him, and all his Masters; who make him again, in this Instance, boldly affirm, what they in their Consciences know to be false.

Examiner, Numb. 22, 23.

It should likewise be remembred, to the everlasting Honour of the London Divines, that in those dangerous Times, they writ and publish'd the best Collection of Arguments against Popery, that ever appear'd in the World. Here the World should be told, that those Writers were not the *Divines*, to whom he intends any present Honour; not one of the now Parochial Clergy in or about London, whom he dignifies in the same Paper, with being perfectly pleas'd with the present Turn of Affairs, but the *Tillotson's, Stillingfleet's, Patrick's, Kidder's, Grove's, Sberlock's*, who died before these happy Changes, with the *Tenison's, Lloyd's Burnet's, Wake's*, and others, who now live under the Displeasure of this

this Writer and his Party. His next Wit and Manners are bestow'd upon Her Majesty, in a remarkable Passage, as he calls it, quoted from the **Revelation**, where *the Serpent with seven Heads, cast out of his Mouth, Water after the Woman like a Flood, that he might cause her to be carry'd away of the Flood. But the Earth helped the Woman, and the Earth open'd her Mouth, and swallowed up the Flood which the Dragon had cast out of his mouth. For the Queen having chang'd her Ministry, &c.* He was so pleas'd with this Quotation, and in such Fear lest his Meaning should be mistaken, that in his next Paper, **Numb. 23.** He explains it himself, in these Words: *That it is true indeed, this is a manifest Corruption of the Text, for the Words seven Heads are not mention'd in that Verse. However, we must needs know what Serpent he would mean, a Serpent with Fourteen Legs, or, indeed, no Serpent at all, but Seven Great Men.* And thus he goes on archly, in that most ingenious Paper before-mention'd, where he cross Examines himself, which I think the finest of all his Writings, and recommend to every Reader, that desires to see Humour in perfection. This shew'd how wrong an Interpretation others had given of this Passage, who would needs have it, that by his Serpent with Seven Heads, he meant Seven Excellent Prelates, who had the Misfortune, in a certain Tryal, not to vote as he would have them. And this they insisted upon as a natural Reflection for my Friend to make, out of his singular Love to the *inferior Clergy*. But he soon convinc'd them of their Error. However it must be confess'd, that this happy Interpreter of Prophecies gives a new Key to the XIIth Chapter of the *Revelation*, and dropping *Rome* and *Antichrist*, roundly makes the Serpent

with

with *Seven Heads*, to have been some late prevailing Monster, consisting of *Seven Great Men*; and by the *Woman*, he very decently means the *Queen*, (civil and well-bred) and the *Earth*, he supposes to be the Multitude of People, or the Mob, and the drying up the *Flood*, is the fulfilling of the Prophecy, or Alteration of the Ministry. And I wonder he did not proceed, and copy what is written in the 6th Verse, that *the Woman was forc'd to fly into the Wilderneck*: The Parallel had been as exact in that, as in any other Particular. But some of his Acquaintance stopt him there, otherwise, I am confident, he would have blunder'd on. But, after all, what an idle Man is he grown, to touch the Scriptures with his prophane Hands, and to offer, in Earnest, or in Jest, to interpret them, and to acknowledge the adding of his own Words to the *Text*? This Rallying in Scripture-Phrases, is not only a gross Impiety, but the dullest Insolence and Rudeness that can be committed. To do it either in the Serious, or in the Ludicrous Vein, if the Matter does by no Means bear it, is an equal Contempt of God and his Word. There were too many of these *Airs* in a late Speech recited by a Doctor in *Westminster-Hall*, where Scripture Expressions and Allusions came roundly in, with no Truth, and very little Likeness of it. The same wicked Humour has defild many of the publick Papers, written on the same Side, and breaks out at last in this *Examiner*. But I am troubled to find he is dabbling in the *Revelation*, because a very

* Dr. South. Learned and * Witty Man of his own
High Church, laid it down for a Maxim, That *He never knew any Writer meddling with that Book, but it found him mad, or left him so.*

Examiner;

Examiner, Numb. 24.

*How many Papers do now come out every Week, full of rude Invektives against the present Ministry, with the first and last Letters of their Name to prevent Mistakes? It is good sometimes to let these People see, that we neither want Spirit nor Materials to retaliate, and therefore in this Point Alone, I shall follow their Examples wherever I find my self sufficiently provok'd. How is it possible to Read this without thinking my worthy Friend bewitch'd? I do not know that any one of the other side, as he calls it, ever points out any Persons by the first and last Letters of their Names: But this Gentleman has seldom Printed one Paper without that Ingenious Method, and at the very beginning of this, in which he says, *he shall be provok'd in this Point Alone to follow their Example*, there appear these very Letters fairly Printed, the E—— of S——d So that his meaning is, that he shall be provok'd at last, to do what he has done ever since he writ, and particularly in that very Paper where he threatens the terrible Effects of his Provocations. Was there ever such a Man known or heard of in the World! But what follows is better still, *whatever Charges I bring*, says he, *whether General or Particular, shall be religiously true*: And this he affirms very Gravely, as if nothing had happen'd, after having been detected of notorious Falshoods in every Paper he has Publish'd; and particularly in his *Religious Account of the Convocation*, in which, he ought to have been more exact than in most other Subjects.*

Examiner

Examiner, Numb. 25.

All great Changes have the same Effect upon common wealths, that Thunder has on Liquors, making the Dregs fly up to the Top. A very unhappy Allusion if apply'd to the new M——y; nor is what comes after more justifiable. The Madness of the People hath risen to such a height, as to break in Peices the whole Frame of the best Instituted Government. For though all good Men are fully convinc'd, that we never had nor ever shall have any such doings in Britain, yet since Malice is apt to make the worst of every thing, one would not put Words into an Enemies Mouth. I am sure I durst not have said half so much, tho' with all the Softnings and Explanations imaginable, neither could I have expected such Words as these to drop from his Pen. I believe, quoth he, there is no Man so Sanguine, who did not apprehend some ill Consequences from the late Change. For how pitifully does he come, by saying, It is manifest they have prov'd much fewer and lighter than were expected? Loyal Men should not own there were ever any Apprehensions at all, much less that there were any the least ill Consequences; sure I am. I know of none. Every one is extremely well pleas'd; every thing is florid and thriving. We may have a Peace when we will, and there is no Fear now of having the War perpetuated, or Mens Brains knock'd out against Stone Walls, for Towns not worth taking.

The

The *Examiners* Account of the late
House of Commons and Ministers,
in his Votes of Parliament, N^o. 26.

*That they intended to bring in a Common-wealth, and
sell every Man's Birth-right for a Shilling.*

*To pass an Act to qualifie Atheists, Deists and So-
cinians for Places, which he appoints Mr. Letch-
mere to bring in.*

*Another to forbid the Clergy to Preach Religious Du-
ties, as Obedience, &c.*

Another to deprive Bishops of their Jurisdiction.

*Another to make a General for Life, and that the
War should last as long as he liv'd.*

*Another to attaint two Dukes, one Earl, one Knigh-
t, two Squires, and a Married Spinster, at a Lump,
for High-Treason against the Juncto.*

*That they would have declared the original Contract
to be a Constitution of a Juncto, and a King or
Queen; the Juncto only to have the Executive
Power.*

*That they would have pass'd an Act, further to limit
the Prerogative.*

I shall say nothing of what he adds about the
Merits of Elections, and deciding a Majority,
for I verily believe, he's asham'd of it himself,
and by this, Time wishes it out of his Libel,
since to say Truth, he knows now as much of
Majority's and Elections as any Body, neither
shall I dwell long upon the Superior Air he as-
sumes to himself, very usefully and artfully, be-
cause no Man in his Wits can suppose the Mi-
nistry, would own such a Fool as he: yet to fail
upon him is, in his way of speaking, to insult
the Q—n, the Parliament and Ministry; and if

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he had a Law made to that Purpose, he could not take more upon him. *I wish*, says he, *these Gentlemen would compare the Liberty they take, with what their Masters us'd to give, How many Messengers and Warrants would have gone out? &c.* Of which, his Friend *Lesly* is a famous Instance, who for Six or Seven Wars, wrote Treason every Week with Impunity: So inveterate and cruel was that Party, whom He and the Examiner boast they have Ruin'd by their Writings. Indeed, we do take some Freedom with the latter, and shall continue so to do, as long as he Insolently treats the late Parliament and Ministry, as he does in the foregoing Votes.

Examiner Numb. 29.

Perhaps you may have observ'd in the tolerated Factionous Papers of the Week, that the E— of R— is frequently reflected on, for having been one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and Lord Treasurer in the Reign of the late King James. The Fact is true, and it will not be denied to his immortal Honour, that because he could not comply with the Measures then taken, he resign'd both those Employments, of which the latter was immediately suppl'd by a Commission compos'd of Two Popish Lords, and the Earl of G—d—l—n. Note, The Two Popish Lords were Two Protestant Knights, Sir Stephen Fox, and Sir John Ernle.

Examiner, Numb. 30.

Why was the Old Ministry changed? Which they urge in without ceasing, as if no occasion in the least had been given; but that all were owing to the Insinuations of Crafty Men, practising upon the Weakness of an easy P—e Would any Man in his Wits have spoken

of his Sovereign after the foregoing Manner ? I must confess I should not have quoted this Sentence, had I not taken it out of a *Protected Paper*, but whether after this it ought to be *Tolerated*, I shall leave the World to judge, unless the Patrons of it, take care to have it Supervised before it is Publish'd.

Examiner, Numb. 33.

It is worth observing what a concurrence there is between some Persons once in Power, and a French Papist, both agreeing in the Great End of taking away Mr. H——y's Life. This Remarkable Passage, is immediately contradicted by another Paragraph out of the same Paper. The Murderer confess'd in Newgate, that his chief Design was against Mr. Secretary St. John, who happen'd to change Seats with Mr. Harley ; which is as much as to say, there was no Design at all against Mr. Harley.

Examiner, Numb. 35.

I remember there was a Person Fir'd and Imprison'd for Scandalum Magnatum, because he said the Duke of YORK was a Papist ; but when that Prince came to be King, he had the Justice immediately to release his Prisoner. This Passage not only shews what a good Opinion the Writer of it had of King James, but also, what a fine Notion he and the Tories have of Justice. For is it not extraordinary, that a Prince who suffer'd this very Prisoner to rot unjustly in Goal Four or Five Years, should be so just as to let him out again ? What a great Loss we had in a Prince of such righteous Principles ?

Examiner, Numb. 39.

They are every Day more and more fond of discovering their impotent Zeal and Malice, witness their Conduct in the City, about a Fortnight ago, which had no other End imaginable, beside that of perplexing our Affairs. I do believe, indeed, that what happen'd lately in the City, did perplex the Affairs of some People, and broke a very hopeful Scheme for overturning all Business and Credit; yet how these honest Citizens happen'd to be guilty of Malice, that harmlessly voted according to their Opinions, or how their Zeal can be said to be impotent, is past my discovering.

Examiner, Numb. 40.

I do agree, that in my own private Opinion, some Writers did carry that Tenet of Passive-Obedience to a Height which seem'd hardly consistent with the Liberties of a Country, whose Laws can be neither Enacted nor be Repeal'd, without the Consent of the whole People. What Whig could have said more? I instance in this Sentence, that the Tories may perceive he is not the Man they took him for. They thought he would have done or said any Thing they required of him, and have stood to it also; and, indeed, he has performed pretty well. But, alas! He is too apt to be frighted at every idle Humour, and when they want him in earnest, they may by this observe, he will as surely leave them in the Lurch, as they left King James, when by crying up Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance, they had tempted him to put their Loyalty to the Tryal.

Examiner,

Examiner, Numb. 43.

The *Romans*, upon a great Victory, or Escape from publick Danger, frequently built a Temple in Honour of some God, to whose peculiar Favour they imputed their Success or Delivery, and sometimes the General did the like at his own expence, to acquit himself of some pious Vow he had made. How little of any thing resembling this, hath been done by us, after all our Victories! And, perhaps, for that Reason, among others, they have turn'd to so little Account. But what could we expect? We acted all along as if we believ'd nothing of a God, or His Providence, and therefore it was consistent to offer up our Edifices only to those whom we look'd upon as Givers of all Victory in his stead. I have not often read *Blasphemy*, and therefore cannot tell whether this comes up to it or not; but, sure I am, it is the highest Reflection that ever I met with, where of all other Places, it ought least to have been made. *We have acted*, says he, *all along, as if we believ'd nothing of a God, or his Providence.* I beg of him to be informed, who it is that hath so acted? Her Majesty upon every great and signal Victory, has appointed a Day of Thanksgiving to be paid to Almighty God for it: And She has gone upon that solemn Day, in a most Decent and Religious Procession, at the Head of Her Faithful Parliaments, and with the Acclamations of Her People, to return Her Praises and Acknowledgments in the chief Cathedral of Her Kingdom. Is this acting, as if nothing were believ'd of a God, or His Providence? It is confess'd also, that to reward the eminent Services of our General, and particularly his March to the *Danube*, for which he was rais'd to a Principality in a foreign

foreign Empire, Her Majesty was pleas'd to build for him a very noble Palace; but shall this impious Author be suffer'd to call it, an *Offering up our Edifices only to those, whom instead of Providence, we look upon as Givers of all Victory?* This is such a Point as I dare no longer touch upon. My Hand trembles as I write, and I must leave the Reader to make his own Reflections.

Ibidem. The Clergy, and whoever else have a true Concern for the Constitution of the Church, cannot but be highly pleas'd with one Prospect in this new Scene of publick Affairs. They may very well remember the Time when every Session of Parliament was like a Cloud hanging over their Heads; and if it happen'd to pass without bursting into some Storm upon the Church, we thank'd God, and thought it an happy Escape till the next Meeting; upon which we resum'd our secret Apprehensions, tho' we were not allow'd to believe any danger. Now I appeal to the Reader, whether what he says here, be either true or probable. First, Is it true in Fact that at any Time since Her Majesty's most happy Reign, the Church has been in the perilous Condition here describ'd? Does any body remember such Clouds hanging over it, or such Storms coming upon it? Does any body remember such a Session of Parliament, in which it had so happy an Escape, that there was reason to thank God for it? I remember, indeed, a Time when a very bold Attempt was made upon the Civil and Religious Rights of our Fellow Subjects by certain Men call'd *Tackers*, or *High-Church-men*, which only ended in their own Confusion, as their Designs will always end. But I can't call to mind one single Instance of any Attempt that has been made or threatned against
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the Church. I remember also a very great Bounty, which Her Majesty bestow'd upon the Clergy, when She had the Misfortune to have no better Advisers than the *poor* late Ministers, who are said by this Author to be *Hated by God and Man*. Nor have I forgot Her most Gracious Declaration, That *She thought it in a safe and flourishing Condition; and that those who endeavour'd to spread other Reports, were Her own, and the Kingdom's Enemies*. Yet this Modest and Ingenious Gentleman, who from spreading such Reports, is now, if you will believe him, a *State-Writer*, gives us still an Account of his own *secret Apprehensions* at that Time, tho' *He was not allow'd to believe any danger*. And from his Description of Times past, and his ravishing Prospect in *this new Scene of Affairs*, one would think we had hitherto liv'd under the Reign of some wicked Prince, that the Laws had been all just breaking, and the Government over-turning, and that the forlorn and weeping Church had narrowly escap'd a most severe and bitter Persecution.

Examiner, Numb. 45.

For my own particular, those little barking Pens, which have so constantly pursued me, I take to be of no further consequence to what I have writ, than the scolding Slaves of old, plac'd behind the Chariot, to put the General in mind of his Mortality; which was but a Thing of Form, and made no Stop or Disturbance in the Shew. However, if those perpetual Snarlers against me had the same Design, I must own they have effectually compass'd it, since nothing can well be more mortifying, than to reflect, that I am of the same Specie, with Creatures capable of uttering so much Scurrility, Dullness, Falshood, and impertinence, to the Scandal

and Disgrace of Humane Nature: If he can but shew me such another *scurrilous, dull, false and impertinent* Paragraph in any Writer, Ancient or Modern, I will hereafter believe him upon his own bare Word, which is the greatest Promise that ever was made to Mortal. In the first Place having occasion to compare himself to some body, who should he pitch upon, but a very great Conqueror? A little Hireling *pursu'd*, as he admirably expresses it, by *barking Pens*, has wonderfully the Air and Resemblance of a *Roman Heroe* in his Triumph! But this is according to his usual way of Thinking, and just as well apply'd, as any thing he ever meddled with. Every body knows a *Roman Triumph* was the greatest Honour that could be decreed to any Mortal. When great Actions had been perform'd in War, great numbers of the Enemy subdued, new Provinces acquired, or mighty Spoils brought Home, this was the Reward of such high and publick Service. Now comes this great Author, and he acquaints you, that truly, *the main Design he had in writing is fully answer'd*; and therefore, what does he, but immediately put himself in the Seat of one of these Conquerors, and away he rides in the Triumphal-Chariot, placing all that reflect upon him, in the room of *scoffing Slaves*, to put him in mind of his *Mortality*. But even in this Account of a General in his Triumph, there are almost as many Errors as Words; there were no *scoffing Slaves* of old plac'd in a Triumphal-Chariot, nor was any body plac'd there, to put the General in mind of his *Mortality*, which would not have been a proper Office for a scoffing Slave. There was indeed one Man plac'd there, whose Business it was to bear the Triumphal-Crown, and he was sometimes a

Slave,

Slave, but oftner the common Hangman. And *Pliny* tells us, that the Image of the God *Fascinus* being always hung up in the Chariot, this Slave, or Hangman, often whisper'd the General to look back upon the God, that *Envy* might have no power to sully his Triumph, and *Fortune might be appeas'd*, who can't easily bear too much Glory.

But tho' there were no *Scoffers* in the Chariot, a good **Author* informs us, * *Alexand.*
that in the middle of the Harpers and *ab Alex.*
Pipers, there always went a Fellow
half mad, who made a great many †*Appian* in
senseless Jests. And an †*Historian* *Libycus.*
describing the Triumph of *Scipio*, says,

“ Among the rest of the Pomp and Ceremony,
“ there was a Troop of Singers and Musicians,
“ in a short tuck'd up Dress; and a Man went
“ among them in a Coat down to his Ancles,
“ cover'd over with ridiculous Fringes and
“ Bracelets, who by his various Gestures, in-
“ sulted the conquer'd Enemies, and occasion'd
“ great Laughter in the Multitude. Here is not
the scoffing Slave that my blundering Friend
plac'd behind the Chariot. He had heard there
was one some where, and sure he might set
him where he pleas'd: And, indeed, I never
knew him come so near the Truth in my Life.
Therefore I wish with all my Heart, that a Tri-
umph were decreed for his Reward. I should
be glad to see him any where, who is the grea-
test Curiosity that Nature has yet brought forth.
If he could not get into the chief Place of the
Chariot, it is certain he would extremely well
become the *Seat behind*. And if our General,
who has so long, and so justly deserv'd a Tri-
umph, were, as he says, *to be put in mind of his*
Mortality, my Friend would upon all occasions

be the fittest Man to sit at his Elbow ; tho' I am sensible, that most People would rather place him among the *Singers* and *Pipers*, where as the *Roman Buffoon insulted the Conquer'd Enemies*, he might insolently Scoff, and insult the *Ruin'd Party*.

Examiner, Numb. 46.

His Writings are so notoriously disingenuous, so distant from Matter of Fact, so short of that Spirit and Entertainment, which too often mingle with such Pens as dip only in Falsities ; that were I to rake into their particular Absurdities, my Sufferings, &c. would be intolerable. This is exactly my Sense of his Performances, and how could I have better express'd it, than in these his own Words, fairly Copied out of this very Paper.

Examiner, Numb. 47.

Instead of an Indulgent, Lawful Queen, we must have refer'd to a lawless Junto, and to an Arbitrary Captain General. This is the best Treatment that he and his Friends can afford, not only to the late Ministry, but to the Duke of M——b, and the last part is Printed, not against a Person in Disgrace, but against one in the highest Office of Command and Trust, who can no further be reckon'd a Man of the ruin'd Party, than as he has succeeded in all his Designs, and Triumph'd over the Enemies of his Country. He has often talk'd of Peoples being Tolerated; of Mercy, of Impunity, and the like ; but if he can shew me such a Scandal as this, Tolerated in any Libel but his own, or Name the Time when such Injuries were offer'd even to an unfortunate Gentleman,
much

much less to one at the Head of a Victorious Army, I will be content that he shall have the Privilege as long as he Lives to Vilifie, and Abuse the most Noble and the most Worthy, without any Controul or Correction, which would certainly make him the happiest of Mortals.

Ibidem. The former Ministry procur'd that Money should be lent at 5 per Cent. whilst the Unhappy Creditors were forc'd to give from 20 to 40 per Cent. for every Farthing they receiv'd upon the Bills Assign'd them by the Government. If all the Assignments for every Farthing of Money bore that Discount, those who lent at 5 per Cent. must be part of the Unhappy Creditors; which is so False in Fact, that it would be Impertinent to go about to disprove it. Assignments on every Fund that answer'd, and that Money which was lent upon at 5 per Cent. were better than *Par*. Nor was there any such Discount as he mentions on any Assignment, for which the Parliament had made Provision. The People lent Money at that low Interest, and Bank Stock was so much higher than it is now, because Credit had in all Her Majesty's Reign receiv'd then but one considerable Check; and that was when the *TORIES* made a Run against the Bank, upon the News of a French Invasion. But they not having Stock enough to affect any long Time the *Monyed Interest*, it soon recover'd that Blow, and all the Funds were well fixed in the Peoples good Opinion. And let my Friend say what he will of the *Re-sellers of Money*, as he is pleas'd decency to call the *Bank and Companies*. Men will never lay out their Estates, as they often give their Votes, out of Humour or Prejudice, and perhaps out of Laziness, or Indifference for some things, the Consequences

sequences of which, they do not easily foresee. And no body but the *Examiner*, whom I take to be wholly unconcern'd in these Matters, could ever have imagin'd, that People would endeavour to sink Credit, tho' with some present Loss to themselves, only to shew it was a Creature of their own.

Examiner, Numb. 48.

Another Person sends me a Letter, complaining of the small Reputation of the Queen's Physicians. This careful Person seems to belong to the Church by his Expression, where he blames the late Ministry for imitating Jeroboam, who ordain'd Priests out of the lowest of the People, and confiding that Sacred Life, the Breath of our Nostrils, to the Charge of such Men, to whose slender Abilities they would be very far from trusting their own. Excellent Manners and good Nature! Tho' there is not often much meaning in what he says, yet in this we cannot question, but there is something extraordinary. For as great a Lover as he is of Scandal; I do not think he would insult so many Gentlemen of Learning and Eminence in their Profession, out of mere Wantonness. All the Difficulty with me is, how he will find so many T O R I E S to supply their Places; for they are generally as great Quacks in Science as in Politicks! I could perhaps pick out of them as good an Historian as himself, and two or three other Doctors of as much Wit, and the same Principles, yet if he is resolv'd to have none but T O R I E S at Court, I hope he will be pleas'd to except such as have affronted the Sacred Person, whose Health is so much our Concern; and take care that they may at least know the Language of the Faculty, and the common Rudiments of Anatomy :

For

For the Life he would put into their Hands, is of too much Importance to have it depend, like their Cause, upon Humour or Fortune.

Examiner, Numb. 49.

Tho' it is a Fact at some distance, I must tell you, that at his Majesty's Approach towards Bender, in the midst of many pressing Difficulties which then surrounded him, the Commanding Basha, who was super intendent of the Coffers, came to his Majesty and told him, that unless he would remove an Eminent Person, (who was then employ'd in his Dispatches) from his Presence, it was impossible for them to serve him; the Noblest Troops might moulder away without Action, having no Person to be at their Head (His Majesty not being able to be present with them) and the vast Sums raised in Sweden might be Misapply'd, &c. Many Folks have been apt to wonder, why in this Letter from Bender the Examiner has not laid his Matters a little closer together, and taken more Pains to conceal the Libel, but I must tell them, that to have conceal'd the Scandal is not the Business; the more open and Intelligible it is, the greater is his Merit: And he has no Reason for using that Ingenious Device, but this, That being detected in all his Forgeries at Home, he Judges rightly, that he cannot do better than to shelter himself among Turks and Tartars, as his Dear Friends the Swedes did after their Defeat. But I shall follow him thither, and prove from unquestionable Authority, that his Swedish History is all of a Piece with the Rest. After that King was forc'd to Swim for his Life, and was glad to get off with a few Troopers, how Handsomely my Friend covers his Disgrace and mends his Condition! Instead of a Flight in full speed

Speed 'tis *His Majesty's Approach* to *Bender*. And who can the *Eminent Person* be, who he is afraid will be remov'd from his Employment; but Count *Piper* his Secretary, who had for Ten Years, Sacrific'd his Masters true Interest to the *French*? Who has never been known to Embrace Just and Open Measures; and whose Advice has brought the King into insuperable Difficulties; rendred him suspected to his Allies; and contemptible to his Enemies. Yet this is, the Minister that must not be turn'd off, whatever is the Consequence. And truly he makes his Two *Basha's* talk, like the Kings of *Brentford*, when their Army was in Disguise at *Knightsbridge*: If this Enemy is not remov'd say they, *the Noblest Troops in the VWorld shall moulder away without Action*. The Monarch sure must be wonderfully taken to hear such a Compliment pass'd, upon his Two or Three Hundred run away Horse. But what follows is still more diverting: These *Bassa's* threaten, that if Things go not to their Mind, the *vast Sums* flowing into His Majesty's *Exchequer* at *Bender*, shall be misapply'd, or *not accounted for*. He goes on to tell us very particularly how the Ministers behave themselves in *Tartary*, and what is the present State of Religion and Trade, of Churches and Exchanges there; where it is well known, the People have no Notion of any Wealth, but Corn and Horse Flesh, nor of any God greater than their *Cham*. But one thing he forgets to tell us, that tho' the Courtiers at *Bender* are true Blew Tories or High-Flyers; yet his *Swedish* Majesty has really no more Power there, than his Predecessor Queen *Christina* had at *Paris*. Such is the Condition of this Unhappy Prince, whose Example he recommends to the Imitation of all Christian Courts: A Prince

Prince surrounded by unknown *Tartars*, and far from the Assistance of those able Ministers, those Faithful Advisers, and Victorious Generals by whose Councils and Conquests, the *Swedish* Name grew great in the Beginning of his Reign, till the last Fatal change in the Face of his Affairs.

Examiner, Numb. 50.

It sometimes happens, that I am either Sick or Lazy, or Splenetick, and sometimes perhaps, like other Authors of great Reputation, I am dull by Design, &c. If he would fairly Cavil with me Paper by Paper, and then have done, there might be some hopes; but without end, I am perpetually to be worried and punished, this Month for the Sins of the last: So that it is not properly this Medley contra that Examiner, but every Medley against all the Examiners. Nothing could be more ridiculous, than his charging himself with a Crime, of which, all the World will acquit him, and that is, his being dull by Design, as if he had not enough to Answer for besides; and I should as soon believe his Dulness, as he says, occasion'd by his Spleen, of which you know 'tis always an Effect, as that it did not come from pure Nature: Believe me in these Matters, he is the most unaffected Man a live. There is but one way to bring the Medley not to look back, but to forget what is past, and take him to task Week by Week only, which every one must own to be fair and reasonable, and the least he can do; which is to give it Publickly under his Hand, that he has not yet Writ one Word of Truth from the Beginning. This being done, as it certainly may be with the greatest safety imaginable to his Conscience; I'll Answer for the Medleys Compliance. Thus much for the Examiner, who
has

has done more Feats in a few Months, towards routing Truth, Reason and Modesty, and Establishing Impudence, Nonsense and Falshood, than all the Antients that have went before him. They wrote *Fictions* 'tis True, but then they were asham'd to put them off for *Facts*, and modestly call'd them *Fables*; whereas my Friend, to his Immortal Glory, has Written more Incredible things than ever they could Invent; and instead of calling them *Fables*, has had the Courage and good Luck to put them off for History, and that in a Place where every Body knew every Word he said was Wrong: Now for his Associate my Friend *Sable*.

INSTANCES of Good-Nature,
Wit, Truth, and Good Manners,
extracted from the Post-Boy.

Post-Boy, Aug. 8. 1710.

WE are inform'd, that the Right Honourable the Lord *Dartmouth*, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, did, sometime since, issue out his Warrant for apprehending Mr. *Charles Leslie*, who was prov'd to be the Author of a Pamphlet call'd *The Good Old Cause*, and that the said Mr. *Charles Leslie* not being found, Orders are given to proceed to an *Out-lawry* against him, if he does not surrender himself.

Post-

Post-Boy, Aug. 17. 1710.

*The DUKE of BEAUFORT's Health to the
Citizens of LONDON.*

God preserve the Queen, and Her Hereditary
Right.

The Church of *England*, as by Law esta-
blish'd, and,

The Protestant Succession in the *Hannover* Fa-
mily

To a Parliament that will maintain such Prin-
ciples.

To a happy and lasting *PEACE*.

That Trade may flourish. To the Prosperity
of this City in particular.

And to the Welfare of the whole Nation in
general.

Post-Boy, Aug. 22. 1710.

Yesterday, in obedience to a Summons from
the Lord Bishop of *London*, there was a Meeting
of the Clergy of the Cities of *London* and *West-*
minster, to the number of above 150, to sign an
Address recognizing Her Majesty's *Hereditary*
Right to the Crown, and declaring their Re-
solution to stand by the Protestant Succession,
in the Illustrious House of *HANNOVER*, against
the *Pretender*; and it was remarkable, that
Two or Three of that Body, who always pre-
tended to be most zealous for the Former, in
opposition to the Latter, without signing the
Address; and some few others of the *same Stamp*,
wholly absented themselves on this occasion.

Post-Boy, Sept. 9. 1710.

We are credibly inform'd from St. *Alban's*, that a Great Lady, (meaning the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*) has given expreſs Commands to her Servants, and all her *Agents* there, to influence the Electors of that Borough, to give their Votes for Mr. *Lomax* a *profess'd Dissenter*, in opposition to Mr. *Gape*, at the ensuing Election.

Post-Boy, Sept. 14. 1710.

There was committed to *Newgate*, on Monday last, one *John Mackdonnal*, belonging to the Train of Artillery in the *Tower*, (*who, 'tis said was formerly a Footman to a Great Lady*) charg'd upon the Oaths of Five ſeveral Perſons, for uttering the Words following, *That he had heard News at the other End of the Town*, That the Queen was turn'd *Papiſt*, and was going to put her ſelf in a *Nunnery*; and was going to ſurrender the Crown to Her Brother the Prince of *Wales*.

Post-Boy, Sept. 26. 1710.

They write from *Hereford*, that *Arnold*, alias *Herbert*, who was formerly mention'd in this Paper. to be taken up for picking a Man's Pocket in the Court, while the Judges were ſitting there laſt Affizes, and the next Day Try'd and Condemn'd for the ſame, did at his Execution confeſs, *That for ſeveral Years laſt paſt, he had follow'd the Trade of Picking Pockets all the Week, and Preaching in a Presbyterian Congregation on Sundays.*

The same Day that the Proclamation was publish'd for dissolving the Parliament, *Bank* and *India-Stocks* rose 4 per Cent. &c.

Post-Boy, October 3, 1710.

Mr. *Daniel Burgeß*, the Non-conformist-Minister, was lately arrested in an Action of Fifty Pounds, at the Suit of Mr. *Jacob Broad*, (a notorious *Bayliff*) for Fowls, Butcher's-Meat, &c. deliver'd to the said Mr. *Burgeß*, by the Plaintiff's Wife, lately deceas'd.

It was observable, that while they were wisely debating what Meeting they should go to, Dr. C——th, (one of the Number) advis'd them to go with him to the *Presbyterians*, That that was to go to the *Church of England* too.

Post-Boy, October 9. 1710.

We have Advice from *Bridgnorth*, that the zealous Lord mention'd in our last, to be at the Head of the *Whigs*, at the late Election there, having given very abusive Language to a Reverend Divine, who came to vote for Mr. *Creswel*, and Mr. *Acton*; a worthy Member of a *Loyal* Corporation, so far resent'd the Indignity offer'd to a Clergyman, that he declar'd himself ready to vindicate him with his Sword: But the Noble Lord wav'd an Engagement, for fear the Character of a *Fighting-Man* might injure him amongst his Friends of the *Sqber-Party*, in his approaching Election.

Post-Boy, October 26. 1710.

In this Election, (*viz.* that of *Haverford West*) the diligence of the Clergy was remarkable, so of them Polling for Mr. *Barlow*, but there was a *Judas* among the Apostles; 7 of them poll'd for Sir *Arthur*, and amongst those, one Gentleman named Mr. *Solomon Henden*, out of his *true Zeal and Affection to the Church*, and to make the most of himself Poll'd twice, and took the Freeholder's Oath.

Post-Boy, October 31. 1710.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor was sworn at the *Checquer, Westminster*. The Relation of the Grandeur of that Shew is deferr'd to the next Opportunity. Note, *The Irony of this, because his Lordship was unmannerly treated by the Populace.*

Post-Boy, Nov. 2. 1710.

The *Whigs*, at the Meeting at *Winchester*, drank Confusion to Dr. *Sacheverel*, Plague, Pestilence and Famine, Battle, Murder and sudden Death light upon the *Tories*, and the Duke of *Beaufort* at the Head of them.

Post-Boy, Nov. 4. 1710.

The Loyalty the pretended Church-men and Dissenters have express'd, has been by the increase of the Revenue of the *Stamp Office*, which has been advantag'd by many Hundred *Defeazable Leases*, which are either already determin'd, or will be so in a little Time.

Winchester,

Post-Boy, Nov. 21. 1710.

Winchester, Nov. 16. On Sunday last there was an excellent Sermon preach'd for Dr. *Wist*, in our Cathedral, by Mr. *Carryl*, a Petty-Canon, (who us'd to preach for him, and other absent Prebendaries.) The Sermon was very Loyal, justifying *Passive-Obedience*, and exciting the Magistrates to perform their Duty with Courage and Zeal for Religion; with Reflections on such of the Clergy as encourage Sectaries, and those not well affected to the Church and Constitution; but the *Reverend Dean* disliking it, order'd another Minister to preach his absent Courses, and told Mr. *Carryl*, He should preach no more for him.

Post-Boy, Nov. 23. 1710.

Robert Lloyd, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Salop*, and Dr. *Sachedetel's* Patron, came to Town on Tuesday Night last.  A very momentous Piece of News.

Post-Boy, Dec. 2. 1710.

They write from *Dublin*, That the Punishment of the Two young Scholars, who were sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory, &c. for defacing the Statue of the late King *William*, is begg'd off, and that it was believ'd the Fine would be remitted.

Post-

Post-Boy, Dec 9. 1710.

We are inform'd, that Mr. *Benj. Hoadly* is presented to the Benefice of *Stretbam*, by Mrs. *Howland*, Mother-in-Law to the Duke of *Bedford*, worth 300 l. per Annum. A most profound Lye.

Post-Boy, Dec. 21. 1710.

We hear from *Portsmouth*, that Mr. *Stannysford*, Master House-Carpenter to the Ordnance, and one of the new made Justices for that Town, did in a publick Coffee-House, with the Assistance of one *Brown*, a Presbyterian Parson, not only deny, and most unmannerly dispute Her Majesty's Hereditary Title to the Crown, but justifie the Doctrine of Resistance; and because he was handsomely oppos'd by a Gentleman of good Learning, he told the Gentleman, after a most insolent manner, that he was not fit to live in a Free Country, but in *France*, or some other Tyrannical Government.

Post-Boy, January 4. 17¹⁰₁₁.

Francis Gwyn, Esq; is appointed Post-Master of *Great-Britain*. Nothing like it.

Post-Boy, January 27. 17¹⁰₁₁.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to make Mrs. *MASSAM* Privy-Purse, in the room of *SARAH*, Dutcheß of *Marlborough*.

Post-

Post-Boy, January 30. 17¹⁰₁₁.

Sir **JOHN LEAK**, Rear-Admiral of *Great-Britain*, is appointed Admiral and Commander in chief, in the room of **MATTHEW AYLMER**, Esq;.

Post-Boy, February 8. 17¹⁰₁₁.

The Tryal lasted long, (viz. *between the Bishop of Sarum, and Alderman Nash*) and many Evidences were call'd, some of which were Clergy-men, who declar'd, that *Lane, one of his Lordship's Evidences, and an Anabaptist Preacher*) was a litigious troublesome Man in Conversation, but indeed, did not say any thing against his Course of Life. Whereupon the whole Matter resulting from the Force of his Evidence, the Lord Chief Justice left it equitably to the Jury, (of which Sir *Francis Dashwood* was Foreman) whether they believ'd the Words, mention'd in the *Declaration*, had been spoken by the Defendant? who after no long stay brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 100 l. Damages.

Post-Boy, February 10. 17¹⁰₁₁.

Whereas in the *Post Boy* of *Thursday* last, it was incerted in the Account given of the Tryal of Mr. *William Nash*, Apothecary of *Salisbury*, that Sir *Francis Dashwood* was Foreman of the Jury in that Cause. I am since so fully satisfy'd, that he was so far from being Foreman, that he was not so much as *at the Tryal*,

Post.

Post-Boy, February 24. 17¹⁰₁₁.

The Air of *St. James's*, of late, not agreeing with the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, ſhe is remov'd from her Apartment there, and we are credibly inform'd, that Her Grace deſigns to reſide for ſome time in *Mountague-Houſe*, near *Holbourn*.

Post-Boy, Feb. 27. 17¹⁰₁₁.

We hear from the Neighbourhood of *Rye*, in *Suſſex*, that upon hearing the Merits of the Election went for the ſitting Members, the Fanatick-Party in that Town were ſo rejoic'd at the Victory, (as they call'd it) that they rung the Bells all the next Day ; and as a particular Mark of their Moderation, they rais'd a Mob headed by ſome of the Jurats, who the following Night inſulted all the Houſes of the Honeſt Churchmen, drew a ſmall Cannon about the Streets, fired it off, and broke great Quantities of Glaſs-Windows ; and about Four a clock in the Morning they fir'd a Muſket at the Miniſter's Window, where they knew he lay, and when he aroſe they inſulted him, calling him abuſive Names, and not content therewith, they continued their Ramble about the Town moſt part of the next Day, and declar'd they were hunting the Church, and doubted not but to run her down in a Month's Time, and force their High-Flying Tory-Parſon out of his Living, with a thouſand other Indecencies.

Post-

Post-Boy, March 10. 17¹⁰₁₁.

It is said, that Seven Great and Excellent Men are to meet at a House near *Charing-Cross*, and that they will find Witnesses to prove, that notwithstanding Mr. *Harley* discover'd this Treason, (*viz.* of Mr. *Guiscard*) as he did likewise that of Mr. *Gregg*, yet that he was an Accomplice of the Man who would have murder'd him.

Post-Boy, March 17. 17¹⁰₁₁.

Some of our Correspondents in the Country having sent us Word that the *Whigs*, after their usual manner, had put a most false and malicious Construction upon a Paragraph in the *Post-Boy* of this Day Se'n-night; we think our selves oblig'd, for the undeceiving of the *deluded and well-meaning* People, to tell them, our Intentions were to expose the most dishonourable and scandalous Practices of Seven Men, in the Business of *Gregg*; and that they might as well say, Mr. *Harley* was an Accomplice of *Guiscard*, who stabb'd him, as to say he was privy to the Traiterous Correspondence of *Gregg*, which Mr. *Harley* himself discover'd, and by whose Warrant he was apprehended.

Post-Boy, March 24. 17¹⁰₁₁.

On *Tuesday* Night last, several Gentlemen drinking together, and talking of *Guiscard's* stabbing the Right Honourable Mr. *Harley*, one of them, a *Whig*, said, He did not like his doing of it where he did; but it had been a glorious Action, if he had stabb'd him to the Heart.

Post-Boy, March 29. 1711.

On *Saturday*, the 17th Instant, came on, at the Affizes held at *York*, the Tryal of the Reverend Mr *Walter Hickson*, Minister of *Cottingham*, near *Hull*, and *William Burton*, Esq; of the same Place, who at the malicious Prosecution of the Factious Party, (ever unacquainted with Goodness and Charity, and now abetted by Sir *W—m St—ckl—ne*) were indicted for the Murther of one Mr. *Lancelot Roper*: And after all the Depositions of the Prosecutor's Evidence had been heard, tending only to Trifle, and to expose the Fury of their implacable and detestable Zeal, the Two Unfortunate Gentlemen, above-mention'd, &c. were by the Jury found not guilty. This was the more remarkable, in that the Jury were pick'd from the Pannels of the *Nisi-Prinus* Side, and consisted of such Persons, as the malicious Prosecutors had great Hope and Confidence in, but who did not think fit (it seems) to shed innocent Blood.

Post-Boy, April 7.

They wrote from *Worcester*, the 28th of last Month, that *Berkley Green*, Esq; High Sheriff of that County, having appointed the Reverend Dr *Philips*, of *Shropshire*, to preach the Affize-Sermon; on *Tuesday*, the Day before the Affizes began, Mr. *Lloyd*, the Chancellor of that Diocese, who is a little given to Prophecy, (and who calls himself a *Doctor*, as his Name sake of *Convent-Garden* styles himself *Honourable* but had his Degree denied him by the University of *Oxford*) wrote a Letter to the Sheriff, pretending

ing it to be by the Order of his FATHER the BISHOP, and of the DEAN, to forbid the Doctor's Preaching, because the Reverend Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* had been last Summer entertain'd by him, at his House, which certainly was then an HIGH CRIME and MISDEMEANOUR, though, perhaps, not an UNCHRISTIAN PRACTICE, and so refusing to let the said Dr. *Philips* preach. Mr. *Smith* was appointed, and accordingly preach'd. The High-Sheriff resented this so highly, that he did not attend on the Judges to the Cathedral, where the Sermon was preach'd, to hear it. The said Chancellor fore-seeing, by way of *Prophecie*, that Dr. *Philips* would not please him, nor the rest of the Whiggish Party, made him averse to his Preaching.

Post-Boy, April 12. 1711.

On Friday last, one K——y's, a Waterman, who plies at the Custom House-Key, and wears a Badge, being One of the LOW, or pretended Moderate Party. came into an Ale-House in *Seething-Lane*, and drank *Damnation* to Dr. *Sacheverel*, and all the Friends of the Church, upon which, an Honest Cooper, who had a Mug of Beer in his Hand, and heard him, threw the Liquor in his Face. Ha! Ha! Ha!

Post-Boy, April 17. 1711.

On Friday last, Colonel *Robert Fielding* died: His Person and Frailties have made too great a noise in the World.

Post-Boy, April 19. 1711:

We were mistaken in our Last, as to the Death of Colonel *Robert Fielding*.

Ibid. On *Thursday* and *Friday* last, (being the Days appointed for chusing Governours and Directors for the *Bank of England*) Dr. *Sacheverel* was very rudely treated at the aforesaid Place, by Mr. *Richard C——ck*, and other wealthy Citizens, although the Dr. had as much right to appear there, and give his Vote, as any other Member of that Body. Now whether these Citizens, who value themselves so much upon their Estates and Characters, and yet have been guilty of such a breach of good Manners, as openly to affront and insult a Clergyman of the Church of *England*, ought to blame an unthinking Mob for their late Behaviour towards the Dissenters, especially since we are not yet certain, who were the Leaders, Encouragers, and Abettors in that unjustifiable Action, except Sir C——s P——s, and Sir O——n B——m, would let us know the Names of those Persons clandestinely discharg'd from *Bridewell*, at Three of the clock in the Morning.

Post-Boy, April 24. 1711.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, the same was observ'd as usual. We hope that this will be a standing Paragraph for Fifty Years to come, not only to the Mortification of a sort of People call'd *Whigs*, but to those Pretenders of Scrupulous Conscience, who will not comply with the Doctrines of the Church of *England*. Good again!

Post-

Post-Boy, May 5. 1711.

The Parliament beyond all Expectation having found a Fund to satisfy the great Debt upon the Nation, amounting to above Nine Millions, and to settle a Trade to the South Seas in the *Spanish West Indies*, which must be of the highest Advantage to the Nation; the universal Joy of *this*, was express'd with Bonfires and Ringing of Bells last *Thursday* Night.

Post-Boy, May 10. 1711.

On *Saturday* last came on the Election for an Alderman for the Ward of *Dowgate*, in the room of Sir *Robert Beddingfield*, Deceas'd. The Candidates were Sir *Ambrose Crowley*, and Mr. Deputy *Tournay*, who were unanimously chosen by the said Ward, without any Opposition or Expence, which Redounds to the Eternal Honour of the said Ward: For that they refus'd to set up several *Moderate* Gentlemen, who would have immoderately treated the said Ward according to a late Scandalous Custom (*the Chaldrons of Coals for that*) first introduc'd, and constantly practic'd by a *Sober sort* of Gentlemen in this City.

Post-Boy, May 31. 1711.

That Day (*viz. Tuesday* last being appointed to be Observ'd at the Anniversary of the Nativity, and most Happy Restoration of King *Charles II.* (of blessed Memory) the Reverend Mr. *Reeves*, Rector of *Cranford* near *Colebrook*, Preach'd before Her Majesty, the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of *St. Davids* before the

Post-

the House of Peers, and the Reverend Dr. Todd, Sub-Dean of *Carlisle*, before the Honourable House of Commons. But we have not been informed as yet, who made the *Oration* before the Lord Mayor, leaving that Article to be inserted by our Brother Newsmonger, the *Post-Man*.

Post-Boy, June 7. 1711.

Alan Broderick, Esq; one of the Chief of the Clans of the (now declining) Whigish-Party, is remov'd from being Lord Chief Justice of the *Queen's-Bench* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Post-Boy, June 14. 1711.

Mr. *John Franklin* an Attorney at *Portsmouth*, who by often Reading *B. Sarum*, alias *Peter*; Poor *Hooley*, had Imbibed such resisting Principles into him, that he utter'd forth Treasonable Words, for which, he was lately taken up there (*Portsmouth*) and is since committed into the Custody of a Messenger. N. B. He was the Head of the Faction there.

Post Boy, June 30. 1711.

Nothing can add more to the Reputation of this great City, and its Inhabitants, then their late Recovery from that Lethargy of Indifference, they, with too great a Part of the Kingdom, had by the sly Insinuations of the *Faction*, been lull'd into, particularly with regard to the choice of their Representatives in Parliament, and their Magistrates Nor could they have given nobler Instances of this, than in their wise
Choice

Choice of the Four Gentlemen of *Invulnerable* Honour, who are now Members of Parliament for this City, and in that of the two Worthy Gentlemen first under Nam'd, (viz.) *John Cass*, Esq; and *Henry Lamb*, Esq; * *who wou'd not serve.*

Post-Boy, July 7. 1711.

On Sunday last, the Reverend Dr. *Hesketh*, Preach'd a very *Honest* Sermon before Her Majesty, in Her private Chappel in *Windsor Castle*. *Could it be possible !*

Post-Boy, July 12. 1711.

'Tis observable, That the Mob was so great (*upon the Duke of O——d's Arrival at Dublin*) and hung so much upon his Grace's Coach, that every Mile he came took up an Hour, the People heartily welcoming him with Huzza's, crying, *Long Live the Queen and his Grace, and that God would Bless Her Majesty, His Grace and the New Ministry, who had done such great Things for the Nation.* And at the Bonfires the Cry was, *No Functio's, No Rump's, &c.* The Night concluded with Ringing of Bells, and Drinking of Healths to the Queen, the Church and New Ministry; all sorts of People being convinc'd, that the *Safety* of the Queen, the Church and Constitution had been miraculously *rescued* out of the Hands of a Factious Crew, that were endeavouring to bring about such another Change, as their Ancestors did, by Murdering King *Charles I* and afterwards Ruining the best of Churches. *Charity to Perfection!*

Post-Boy

Post-Boy, July 17. 1711.

The close of last Week, the Factious Party in the City, reported very Industriouslly, that the Queen was Indisposed, altho' They were informed to the contrary ; whether they did, because *they would have it so* ; or to fall Stocks in order to Buy, we leave it to them to determine.

 *Q. Whether the Examiner and Post Boy, for several Passages before mention'd, are not more deserving of a Presentment from the Grand-Juries of London and Middlesex ; than the Medley, the Laity's Remonstrance, and the Representation from that Sagacious Inquest, that Honour'd them with their Publick notice at Oxford?*

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